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The purposes of this study were to assess the library needs of Oakland County residents, to suggest possible courses of action for the county within Michigan state law, and to recommend the role which the county government should play in the development of library services in Oakland County. A review of seven library studies of the last ten years was presented showing the uneven quality of library service in the county and the need for coordinated library planning. Analysis was made of the use of the Detroit Main Library by residents of Oakland County during the period of open access, February 1, 1967 - June 30, 1968, as measured by the Detroit Metropolitan Library Project. Existing demographic data on Oakland County was reviewed in terms of its relevance to library planning for the future. The adequacy of present library resources in public and college libraries as reported to the State Library and in school libraries as reported to the Oakland County Intermediate School District were weighed against national minimum standards. Charts containing statistical data about Oakland County library service are presented in the report, and a full range of options and recommendations for future library service is given. (Author/RM)

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WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY

CENTER FOR URBAN STUDIES

OFFICE OF URBAN LIBRARY RESEARCH

THE ROLE OF OAKLAND COUNTY GOVERNMENT IN LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

A STUDY CONDUCTED FOR THE OAKLAND COUNTY LIBRARY BOARD
BY GENEVIEVE M. CASEY, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY SCIENCE, WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY

RESEARCH REPORT NO. 1

SEPTEMBER, 1968

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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LI 001641

THE ROLE OF OAKLAND COUNTY GOVERNMENT IN LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

A Study Conducted for the Oakland County Library Board
by Genevieve M. Casey, Associate Professor
Department of Library Science
Wayne State University

Wayne State University, Office of Urban Library Research
September, 1968

WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48202

DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

September 23, 1968

To: The Oakland County Library Board

From: Genevieve M. Casey, Associate Professor

Enclosed herewith is a report of our findings in the study which you commissioned of Oakland County library needs, our estimate of alternative courses of action open to the County, and our recommendations on the role which Oakland County government should play in the development of library services.

Wayne State University's Office of Urban Library Research appreciates the opportunity to have conducted this study and looks forward to discussing our findings with the Oakland County Library Board.

Enclosures

cc: Mary Allison
C. Hugh Doheny
Charles B. Edwards
Robert E. Lilly
Daniel T. Murphy, Chairman

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CHAPTER I

PURPOSES, SCOPE AND METHODS OF STUDY

The purposes of this study are to assess the library needs of Oakland County residents which may require solution on a county-wide rather than on a local basis, to suggest alternate courses of possible action for the county within Michigan state law and to recommend the role which the county government should play in the development of library services in Oakland County.

In order to build on research which had already been done in Oakland County, the following library studies completed within the last ten years were reviewed:

1. Preliminary Report and Recommendations

   Area Committee for Birmingham Library Study
   October 23, 1957

2. A Library Program for the City of Southfield

   Prepared for the Southfield Library Board
   By Walter H. Kaiser and Arthur Yabroff
   Public Library Consultants
   Detroit, Michigan - January 20, 1959

3 Demand for Public Library Service in Oakland County Michigan

   Michigan State Board for Libraries
   June, 1960

4. Extension of Library Service in the Birmingham-Bloomfield Area of Michigan; A Survey. Recommendations and Planning

   By Frederick Wezeman
   1962

5. Building Report - Prepared for the Farmington Library District

   By Walter H. Kaiser and Arthur Yabroff
   Public Library Consultants
   Detroit, Michigan - May 15, 1962

6. Reference and Research Library Needs in Michigan; A Study of Resources, Needs and Patterns of Use, With Recommendations for Improvements in Service

   By Nelson Associates, Inc.
   November, 1966

7. A Plan for the Participation of Oakland County Government in the Development and Improvement of Public Library Service in Oakland County

   By Walter H. Kaiser, County Librarian, Wayne County Federated Library System
   1967

Analysis was also made of the use of the Detroit Main Library by residents of Oakland County during the period of open access, February 1, 1967 - June 30, 1968, as measured by the Detroit Metropolitan Library Project.

Existing demographic data on Oakland County was reviewed in terms of its relevance to library planning for the future.

The adequacy of present library resources in public and college libraries as reported to the State Library and in school libraries as reported to the Oakland County Intermediate School District were weighed against national minimum standards.

A questionaire was distributed to all public libraries of the county to gather information on non-resident use of the libraries, existent contracts or other agreements with other communities to receive or provide services, system affiliations and perceived needs for library service which cannot be met locally.

Interviews were conducted with the following persons:

Mr. Lynn Bartlett, Director, Instructional Services, Oakland County Community College

Dr. Royce Butler, Director of Libraries, Oakland University

Dr. William Emerson, Superintendent, Oakland County Intermediate School District

Mr. H. G. Johnston, Director, Bloomfield Township Library

Mr. Robert Kramp, Director of Library Services, Oakland County Schools

Miss Jeanne Lloyd, Director, Baldwin Public Library

Mrs. Carrie Palmer, Director, Royal Oak Public Library

Miss Phyllis Pope, Director, Pontiac Public Library

Mr. Bruce Schmidt, Director, Southfield Public Library

Mrs. Bartlett Smith, Trustee, Milford Township Library

Mr. Lawrence Wember, Director, Oak Park Public Library

Baldwin Public Library Board of Trustees, Mrs. Jane Cameron, President

All of these people, as well as the staff of the Michigan State Library, were most generous with their time and candid

with their comments. Special appreciation should be expressed to Mrs. Mary Allison who acted as liaison between the Oakland County Library Board and the surveyor, and to Mrs. Mary Jane Palmer, student assistant, who acted as bibliographer and could not have been more intelligently helpful.

CHAPTER II

PREVIOUS STUDIES OF LIBRARY SERVICE IN OAKLAND COUNTY

During the last ten years, numerous studies have been made of public library service in Oakland County. In general, they were motivated by an uneasy conviction that individual local libraries could not offer the calibre of library service which their constituents wanted and deserved. The studies show awareness of the uneven quality of library service in the County and the need for coordinated library planning.

A brief summary of the conclusions of these studies follows:

Demand for Public Library Service in Oakland County. In 1956, the Michigan State Library undertook an indepth study of Oakland County public library needs. Not only were the resources, services and support patterns of all existing libraries analyzed, but also in cooperation with the University of Michigan Survey Research Center, a sampling of the attitudes of Oakland County residents towards improved library service, and towards paying for these services, was taken. The study was completed in 1959 and its results published in June, 1960 by the State Library.

Finding over 130,000 people (largely living in the northern part of the County) with no library service, and grossly inadequate library resources in several existing libraries, the study recommended some affiliation of the libraries into larger, more economical units. Alternative suggestions were: (1) establish a county library along the pattern of the Wayne County Library (Because the old penal fine legislation took funds away from school districts if a county library was created, this action was not recommended), or (2) establish four federated library systems, centered in Pontiac-North Oakland, Birmingham-Bloomfield-Troy, Farmington-Novi-Commerce, and Royal Oak.

Interviews with residents of Oakland County documented a widespread desire for better library service and a willingness to pay for it.

Eventually two library systems were established in Oakland County, one in Pontiac-North Oakland, the other in Birmingham-Bloomfield. Both failed, largely because of personality difficulties. In Pontiac, there were problems about representation of member libraries in system management, and concerns on the part of the Pontiac Public Library that the small member communities would make undue inroads into the administration of the city library. In Birmingham-Bloomfield, the system foundered on a lack of agreement about an equitable formula for compensating Baldwin Public Library for its services to Bloomfield Township residents. It may be that the support base of both systems was not broad enough. The American Library

Association in its 1966 Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems recommends a population base of at least 150,000 persons in order for adequate library service to be economically feasible. According to the latest (1960) census, the North Oakland-Pontiac Library System served 177,896 people, the Birmingham-Bloomfield system only 75,317 people.

Preliminary Report and Recommendations - Area Committee for Birmingham Library Study.--In 1957, a Birmingham Citizen's Study Committee investigated the question of whether the Birmingham Library, which had outgrown its physical facility, should expand its building to serve the population of Birmingham alone, or whether it should plan new facilities for a district library, serving the entire area. The Preliminary Report and Recommendations, released in October, 1957, was inconclusive, and recommended further study and sampling of prospective users. In fact, an addition was built on the Baldwin Library which continued to serve only the residents of Birmingham proper and a few surrounding communities.

A Library Program for the City of Southfield, prepared in January, 1959, by Walter Kaiser and Arthur Yabroff, recommended the establishment of a library in the vicinity of Southfield and Ten Mile Road, to be affiliated with another library or libraries "not only for the procurement of books and their processing, but also for the provision of the wide range of services characteristic of modern public library service." These recommendations were, in fact, implemented. Southfield

Library is now located in permanent quarters in the Southfield Civic Center on Evergreen at 10 1/2 Mile Road, and is fully administered by the Wayne County Library.

Extension of Library Service in the Birmingham-Bloomfield Area of Michigan; A Survey. Recommendations for Future Development and Planning was completed in 1962 by Frederick Wezeman, then at the University of Minnesota Library School. Undertaken at the request of the Trustees of the Baldwin and Bloomfield Township libraries, this study recommended the establishment of an area library serving Birmingham, Bloomfield and Southfield Townships and Bloomfield Hills. Dr. Wezeman favored the creation of a library authority, with area-wide taxing and bonding power. A tax of 1 or 1 1/2 mills was suggested.

Since a library authority required new state legislation, the recommended area library never became a reality. PA 286 of 1965 authorizing the creation of library systems, was used instead to establish a federation of Baldwin and Bloomfield Township libraries. This system failed after one year, partly because the members could not agree on a satisfactory formula for reimbursing the Baldwin Library for its non-resident use, partly because of personality difficulties between two strong administrators.

A Building Report for the Farmington Library District, prepared by Walter Kaiser and Arthur Yabroff in May of 1962 recommended the establishment of two relatively strong library

outlets rather than a multiplicity of small branches. The report anticipated that Farmington would eventually enter into cooperative arrangements with other libraries in the metropolitan area.

Reference and Research Library Needs in Michigan; a Study of Resources, Needs and Patterns of Use, with Recommendations for Improvements in Services, was completed by Nelson Associates for the Michigan State Board for Libraries in November, 1966. By means of extensive questionnaires and interviews with university and college faculty and students, both extension and on campus, with elementary and secondary school teachers and with a selected group of manufacturing executives and government officials, the study undertook to assess the adequacy of Michigan's reference and research facilities. Among its findings relating to Oakland University were: (1) In depth of campus library collections for graduate students' needs, no Oakland University faculty rated the campus library as very good, 7.1% rated it as good, 35.8% rated it as fair, 50% as poor and 7.1% did not answer. (2) On the general breadth of campus library collection for graduate students' needs, no faculty rated Oakland University Library as very good, 14.3% rated it as good, 35.7% as fair, 42.9% as poor, 7.1% did not answer. (3) In availability of multiple copies for graduate students' needs, Oakland University Library was considered very good by no one, good by 7.1%, fair by 21.4%, poor by 64.4%. (4) For courses and

seminar work, 50% of Oakland faculty expected graduate students to use library resources other than the campus library, for term papers and special assignments, 71.5% of faculty counted on the resources of other libraries, for theses and dissertations, 78.6%. (5) Half of the faculty indicated that they tailored reading lists to materials available in the campus library, and 42.9% considered this tailoring somewhat restrictive, 42.9% significantly restrictive, 14.2% severely restrictive. Seventy-five per cent of the faculty felt that tailored reading lists which they used were significantly restrictive for theses and dissertations. (6) Eleven per cent of the faculty at Oakland University used interlibrary loan often, 65.2% occasionally, 20.9% never. 16.3% found the service very good, 37.2% good, 18.6% fair, 4.7% poor. (7) Rating the Oakland University Library in their own field of specialization, 2.3% of the faculty found it very good, 16.3% good, 46.5% fair, 34.9% poor. (8) Although 62.8% of the faculty considered their own campus library as the most important library for their professional needs, 4.7% depended primarily on the Michigan State University Library, 14% on the University of Michigan Library, 16.3% on the Wayne State University Library.

Since the Nelson evidence was gathered, intensive effort has been expended to build the collections at Oakland University. It must be remarked, however, that the student body has also grown rapidly.

Among the recommendations of the Nelson study were that the Detroit Public Library be designated as one of five major resource libraries for State-wide use and that intermediate reference centers be established throughout the State to serve both the individual library patron in person and other libraries of all types, private and public, colleges and universities, school, public and special, thru interlibrary loan. These proposed intermediate reference centers, according to the recommendation, would possess sufficient personnel and materials to enable them (1) to satisfy intermediate reference needs which the local or institutional library could not meet; (2) to identify with precision needs of patrons beyond the capacity of the intermediate reference center which would have to be referred to the major State-wide resource library. To provide these services, the proposed intermediate reference centers would include in their collections a wide range of basic reference works and strong periodical collections, probably in the range of 1,500-2,000 titles, as well as extensive collections of indexes, catalogs and other bibliographical tools and equipment for rapid reproduction of materials. The Nelson study anticipated that the Detroit Public Library would be the intermediate reference center for the metropolitan area although final judgment on the role of the Detroit Public Library was deferred to the time when the Detroit Metropolitan Library Project was completed.

The Nelson study underscored the urgency of improved library services for extension students. The establishment of Wayne State University's Southfield Campus in Oakland County adds emphasis to this judgment. In 1966, University extension courses were being offered by Michigan State University, the University of Michigan, and Wayne State University, in Auburn Heights, Birmingham, Bloomfield Hills, Camp Oakland, Farmington, Ferndale, Madison Heights, Oakland University, Oak Park, Oxford, Pontiac, Royal Oak, Southfield and Waterford Township. The fact that the majority of the Oakland County employed adults who used the Detroit Main Library during the last two years indicate that they come because of school work further documents that large numbers of adults in the County are involved in formal educational programs.

As a first step in implementing the Nelson Report, the State Board for Libraries recommended the establishment of access offices in the major resource libraries of the State and the coordination of interlibrary loan through the State Library by a daily telephone network with all public library system headquarters, college, university and community college libraries.

A Plan for the Participation of Oakland County Government in the Development and Improvement of Public Library Service in Oakland County was prepared by Walter Kaiser, Director of the Wayne County Library System in 1967, at the request of Mrs. Mary Allison, a member of the Oakland County Library

Board. Commenting on the inadequacy of most of Oakland County's public libraries to meet today's needs, let alone future demands, and the need for an agency to coordinate library development of all kinds in the county, Mr. Kaiser recommended that an Oakland County Library be established under PA 138 and that a county librarian be appointed. He suggested a series of grants from the County (10¢ per capita to all existing public libraries, an additional 10¢ per capita to townships of less than 10,000 population, without a public library, to aid them in establishing library services, and grants of 25¢ per book circulated to non-residents of those libraries loaning over 10 per cent of their volume outside their own constituency). These grants, he estimated, based on the 1960 census, would cost the county approximately $115,000. In addition, Mr. Kaiser recommended that access to the Detroit Public Library collections be secured, according to a formula to be developed by the Detroit Metropolitan Library Project.

Mr. Kaiser commented that 17 libraries in Oakland County were then affiliated with the Wayne County Library, receiving book examination, acquisition, cataloging and processing, some consultant services, access to the State Library hot line, interloan services with other members of the Wayne County system, and access to special revolving collections of new books and educational films. In addition, two of these Oakland County affiliates were fully administered by the Wayne County Library. Governing the Wayne County system is

a five-member board appointed by the Wayne County Board of Supervisors. Contracts of the system's Oakland County members provide for termination on six months notice.

The report states that payment for Wayne County Library services is determined by "computing the average cost of per unit circulation of all library materials of the Wayne County Federated Library System and multiplying the average cost by the total circulation of the contracting library. In addition, Wayne County imposes a 5 per cent surcharge to communities outside the county.

Mr. Kaiser's study concludes that "The Wayne County Federated Library System has the capability of extending its services in Oakland County now and in the foreseeable future . . .although the nature of the relationships may change as conditions, needs, and desires of the contracting parties change."

Post Script

During the sixties, two new pieces of State legislation have removed some of the obstacles to the consolidation of public libraries encountered after the earlier studies. PA 59 of 1964 insures the distribution of penal fines to public libraries, and has resolved the awkward situation which equated the beginning of a county library with depriving the area schools of income to which they were accustomed. This was one reason why the State Library Study in 1959 did not recommend the establishment then of a county library. PA 286

of 1965 provides legal framework for the federation of local libraries into systems. Lack of such legal structure at that time may have been one factor which influenced the Wezeman Study to recommend the establishment of a library authority.

During the last few years also, additional state and federal funds have provided new incentives for the consolidation of libraries. PA 286 provides state aid to public library systems (potentially at the rate of 30¢ per capita in the metropolitan area, actually, in 1967/68, at the rate of 10¢ per capita). In addition, federal funds under the Library Services and Construction Act have been made available through the state in the form of grants-in-aid to systems and a daily "hot-line" telephone network linking the State Library with system headquarters.

CHAPTER III

DETROIT METROPOLITAN LIBRARY PROJECT

The Detroit Metropolitan Library Project, sponsored by the Michigan State Library, Wayne State University, and the Detroit Public Library, and funded under Titles I and II of the Higher Education Act and the Library Services and Construction Act, was designed to measure the use of the Detroit Public Main Library by residents outside the core city, to assess the cost of that use, and to work out an equitable formula for spreading the cost and thus to open the distinguished collections and services of the Detroit Public Library to everyone in the metropolitan area. The research project began in July, 1966 under the auspices of Wayne State University and ended June 30, 1968. The demonstration of open access for in-person use to all residents of the metropolitan area upon which the research was based began February 1, 1967 and terminated in June, 1968. The report of the project findings has not yet been completed, but tabulation of its analysis of use during the period of the demonstration indicate the following conclusions:

1. Oakland County residents accounted for approximately 13.3% of the total use of the Detroit Main Library, 43.1% of

its total use by people outside the core city area.

The following chart indicates percentage of use by Oakland County residents by a variety of criteria.

CHART I

PERCENTAGE OF USE OF DETROIT PUBLIC MAIN LIBRARY
BY OAKLAND COUNTY RESIDENTS

Criteria	Percentage of Total Use	Percentage of Out-City Use
Attendance	14.2	35
Materials Borrowed	10.14	41
Reference Requests (in person)	15.82	41
Reference Requests (telephone)	11	39
Registration	17.73	42
Materials Requested from Stacks	15	37
Periodical Requests	15	38
Charges from Schools Dept.	8.4	68
Films Borrowed	12.04	38
Use of Copying Machine	15	
Company Cards	12.6	52
Average	13.3	43.1
Median	14.2	40

2. 33.12% of the Oakland County users of the Detroit Main Library were in the age range 14-19, high school students. An additional 28.59% were in the age range 20-24 years--many of them probably college students. (See Chart 2)

3. 59.82% of the residents of Oakland County who visited the Detroit Main Library came for material relating to school work. 8.78% came for material relating to their

jobs; 18.78% came for personal enrichment; 12.6% for other reasons. (See Chart 3)

4. 1,046 students from Oakland County colleges and university registered for a Metro Card. This represents 6.8% of the total college registration at the library, but 29% of the students from out-city colleges. (See Chart 4)

5. 65.87% of Oakland County use is by people with education beyond high school. This percentage is higher than its incidence in Oakland County population. (See Charts 5 and 6)

6. More than 1/2 of the people who came to use the Detroit Public Library from Oakland County came only to use the Library. (See Chart 7)

7. Of the 11,503 Oakland County residents who registered for a Metro Card, 46.10% stated that they used a library in Oakland County regularly. Conversely, 53.9% of the Oakland County residents who made the journey to the Detroit Main Library do not use a local library in Oakland County. (See Chart 8)

8. Business and industry in Oakland County accounted for only 11.8% of the total company charges. The majority of these companies were located in Southfield. (See Chart 9)

9. Almost 1/3 of the materials requested by residents of Oakland County were from the Departments of Sociology and Economics, Technology and Science. The Departments of Language and Literature and Philosophy, Religion and Education account for an additional 30%. (See Charts 10 and 11)

10. Among Oakland County residents, heaviest use of the Detroit Main Library came from Birmingham Area (14.73%), Southfield (14.5%), Oak Park (13.64%), Royal Oak (13.64%), Farmington-Farmington Township (5.47%) and Huntington Woods (3.67%). Residents from these communities account for 56.51% of the material borrowed by Oakland County residents. (See Chart 12)

11. The largest percentage of telephone reference requests from Oakland County came from Southfield (19.9%), Birmingham Area (11.8%), Royal Oak (11.3%), Oak Park (10.8%), Farmington and Farmington Township (7.05%) and Ferndale (5.5%). (See Chart 13)

In materials requested from the stacks, the largest use in Oakland County came from Southfield (17.97%), Royal Oak (13.3%), Birmingham (9.7%), Oak Park (8.9%), Huntington Woods (6.8%), Farmington (6.3%), Berkley (5.2%) and Ferndale (4.8%). (See Chart 14)

In the cost analysis of the Detroit Main Library conducted as a part of the Detroit Metropolitan Library Project it is documented that the cost of maintaining the Detroit Main Library in 1967/68 was $3,194,869.

Applying the 13.3% of total use by Oakland County, it would be indicated that continued access for all the residents of the county should involve a contribution of $424,917.

Applying the 43.1% of use by people outside the core city to the $300,000 considered by Detroit to be a fair compensation for opening the Main Library to in-person use by the six county Metropolitan area should require a contribution of $129,300.

Dividing the total cost of the Detroit Main Library by the total circulation (exerpting the juvenile circulation) suggests a unit cost per circulation for the entire Main Library of $5.04. During two weeks of heavy use (October 23-29, 1967 and February 26-March 3, 1968) a total of 2,558 books were circulated to residents of Oakland County. This was 10% of the total circulation. Applying this criteria to the total cost of the Detroit Main Library would indicate a contribution of $319,486.

Dividing the total cost of the Detroit Main Library by the total number of registered borrowers (66,372) would indicate a cost of $51.15 per registered borrower. This, of course, is an unreliable figure since many in-person users of the library do not borrow material, and therefore do not need to register for a library card, and such an index does not measure telephone or interloan use. Applying this criteria to the 11,503 registered borrowers from Oakland County would indicate a contribution of $588,378. The report on the Detroit Metropolitan Project, including its recommendation on how the cost of the Detroit Main Library should be shared, is due to be released within six weeks. On the basis of this report, Oakland County should begin negotiation with the Detroit Public Library.

With the exception of Chart 18, all the following tabulations are based upon two weeks of intensive measurement in October 23-29, 1967 and February 26-March 3, 1968.

CHART 2

PERCENTAGE OF EACH AGE GROUP USING DETROIT PUBLIC LIBRARY BY COUNTY

Age Group	Macomb	Monroe	Oakland	St. Clair	Washtenaw	Wayne	Outside	Detroit
Under 14			2.32		1.08	2.26	1.70	3.33
14 - 19	38.42	33.33	33.12	18.75	20.65	36.73	15.90	36.71
20 - 24	30.66	33.33	28.59	25.00	39.13	29.80	37.50	29.94
25 - 29	12.25	8.33	9.62	20.83	17.39	10.54	11.64	10.57
30 - 34	4.32	16.66	4.36	16.66	10.86	3.90	6.53	4.54
35 - 39	4.32		5.52	2.08	3.26	4.29	6.53	3.29
40 - 44	3.31		5.17	2.08	5.43	3.76	4.82	3.00
45 - 49	2.42	8.33	4.68	12.50		3.13	5.39	2.69
50 - 54	1.42		2.55			2.09	3.40	2.17
55 - 59	.71		1.83			1.75	2.27	1.27
60 - 64	.17		1.10	2.08		.93	1.42	1.03
65 - 74	.23		.95		2.17	.53	1.98	1.14
75+			.17			.22	.85	.25

CHART 3

PERCENTAGE OF REASON FOR VISIT BY COUNTY

County	School Work	Job	Personal	Other
Detroit	59.90	7.89	22.18	10.02
Macomb	64.05	7.11	17.15	11.67
Monroe	46.15	15.38	-	38.46
Oakland	59.82	8.78	18.78	12.60
St. Clair	51.78	17.85	26.78	3.57
Washtenaw	50.00	15.09	18.86	16.03
Wayne	61.37	8.37	18.76	11.47
Outside	40.48	13.01	19.75	26.74
Detroit	59.90	7.89	22.18	10.02
Non-Resident	60.28	8.60	18.53	12.57

CHART 4

COLLEGE STUDENTS BY INSTITUTION

Name	Registration		Attendance	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Chrysler Institute	-	-	1	.009
Cleary College	2	.01	1	.009
Concordia Lutheran Junior College	10	.06	6	.05
Cranbrook	15	.09	2	.01
DeLima Junior College	4	.02	-	-
Detroit Bible College	70	.46	19	.17
Detroit College of Business	44	.29	14	.12
Detroit College of Law	18	.11	13	.11
Detroit Conservatory of Music	4	.02	1	.009
Detroit Institute of Music & Art	7	.04	6	.05
Detroit Institute of Technology	226	1.49	95	.86
Duns Scotus College	7	.04	3	.02
Eastern Michigan University	411	2.72	65	.59
Henry Ford Community College	275	1.82	68	.61
Highland Park College	415	2.75	174	1.58
Lawrence Institute of Technology	246	1.63	92	.83
Macomb County Community College	570	3.78	132	1.19
Madonna College	70	.46	18	.16
Maryglade College	5	.03	-	-
Marygrove College	221	1.46	60	.54
Mercy College	169	1.12	45	.40
Merrill-Palmer Institute	212	1.40	67	.60
Michigan Christian Junior College	9	.05	2	.01
Michigan Lutheran College	112	.74	31	.28

CHART 4.--Continued

Name	Registration		Attendance	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Monroe County Community College	20	.13	5	.04
Oakland County Community College	113	.74	33	.29
Oakland University	418	2.70	106	.96
Port Huron Junior College	15	.09	5	.04
Sacred Heart Seminary	133	.88	40	.36
St. Marys College	8	.05	3	.02
Schoolcraft College	105	.69	24	.21
University of Detroit	857	5.68	279	2.53
Walsh Institute of Accounting	7	.04	1	.009
Washtenaw Community College	11	.07	2	.01
Wayne State University	9,443	62.66	9,259	84.16
University of Michigan-Dearborn	68	.45	11	.09
	15,068		11,001	
Detroit Colleges Only	11,516	76.42	9,929	90.25
Non-Resident	3,552	23.57	1,072	9.74

CHART 5

PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED, BY COUNTY

County	0-4	5-7	8	9-11	12	13-15	16+
Macomb	.17	1.18	1.71	14.09	24.03	36.76	22.02
Monroe				16.66	25.00	16.66	41.66
Oakland	.40	1.83	1.39	13.81	16.66	35.57	30.30
St. Clair				6.25	12.50	33.33	47.91
Washtenaw		1.08			5.43	30.43	63.04
Wayne	.50	1.32	1.38	15.32	21.83	35.83	23.78
Outside		.56	2.84	3.97	18.18	35.22	39.20
Detroit	1.10	1.90	1.81	15.73	22.39	34.73	22.29

CHART 6

PERCENTAGE OF OAKLAND COUNTY BY SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED AND BY AGE GROUP

Age Group	0-4	5-7	8	9-11	12	13-15	16+
Under 14	17.50	72.50	10.00				
14-19			3.33	31.95	24.49		
20-24				.10	7.83	69.37	22.68
25-29				.30	6.94	28.08	64.65
30-34		.66			7.33	20.66	71.33
35-39		.52			14.21	17.89	67.36
40-44			.56	1.12	10.67	17.97	69.66
45-49					14.28	25.46	60.24
50-54			1.13	1.13	14.77	17.04	65.90
55-59				7.50	.10	7.50	53.75
60-64					13.15	15.78	71.05
65-74		5.88		17.64	5.88	11.76	50.00
75+		16.66			16.66		66.66

CHART 7

PERCENTAGE OF PATRONS SURVEYED WHO MADE TRIP SOLELY TO USE LIBRARY
BY OCCUPATION AND COUNTY

	Macomb	Monroe	Oakland	St. Clair	Washtenaw	Outside
Accountants	44.44	-	46.87	-	-	-
P.R.	100.00	-	66.66	-	-	-
Artists	40.00	-	53.33	-	-	50.00
Authors	50.00	-	81.81	-	-	100.00
Clergymen	57.14	-	73.33	-	-	75.00
Clerical	45.45	-	55.91	-	-	
Craftsmen	50.00	100.00	68.08	-	100.00	90.90
Designers	41.66	-	55.55	-	-	66.66
Engineers	57.14	-	65.00	100.00	0	63.63
Homemakers	61.36	100.00	53.92	66.66	66.66	100.00
Laborers	50.00	-	66.66	-	-	100.00
Lawyers	0	-	46.66	-	-	100.00
Managers	55.17	-	78.46	100.00	100.00	62.50
Musicians	33.33	-	100.00	-	0	66.66
Nurses	100.00	-	60.00	100.00	0	50.00
Operatives	57.89	-	63.15	0	-	50.00
Other Prof.	53.19	-	62.10	50.00	80.00	52.63
Personnel	33.33	-	56.25	-	-	0
Physicians	-	-	70.00	-	-	100.00
Teachers	50.40	50.00	47.32	75.00	16.66	50.00
Retired	75.00	-	72.00	-	-	70.00
Sales	56.75	-	65.74	-	100.00	50.00
Service	42.85	-	45.45	-	-	0
Social	57.14	-	70.00	-	33.33	100.00
Student	37.62	25.00	39.26	50.00	42.00	53.76
Technicians	50.00	-	28.57	100.00	0	75.00
Unemployed	0	0	62.50	-	-	-
Not Reported	59.52	-	58.82	66.66	-	45.00

CHART 8

USE OF LOCAL PUBLIC LIBRARY REGULARLY BY REGISTRANTS FOR METRO CARDS

Macomb	2,177 registrants use libraries in Macomb County regularly. If these were all Macomb County residents (5,124), it would be 42.48%			
Monroe	21	. . .	(47)	. . . 44.68%
St. Clair	72	. . .	(118)	. . . 61.01%
Washtenaw	86	. . .	(178)	. . . 48.31%
Oakland	5,304	. . .	(11,503)	. . . 46.10%
Wayne	4,916	. . .	(10,161)	. . . 48.38%
Detroit	22,798	. . .	(39,015)	. . . 58.43%

CHART 9

COMPANY CHARGES BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

County	City or Township	October Survey No.	%	February Survey No.	%
Macomb	Centerline	3		0	
	Warren	13		60	
	Total	16	16.16	60	19.16
Oakland	Bloomfield Hills	1		0	
	Ferndale	3		5	
	Southfield	4		30	
	Troy	6		0	
	Total	14	14.14	35	11.18
Washtenaw	Ann Arbor	0		1	
	Total	0		1	.31
Wayne	Dearborn	2	5.05	14	7.34
	Detroit	64	64.64	194	61.98
	Highland Park	3		8	
	Hamtramck	0		1	
		69		217	
GRAND TOTAL		99		313	

CHART 10

PERCENTAGE OF MATERIALS USED IN EACH DETROIT LIBRARY DEPARTMENT BY OAKLAND COUNTY RESIDENTS

Department	Used Library Matls.	Used Own Matls.	Neither
Offices	.80	.05	.25
Auto History	1.29	.49	.09
Biography	3.30	.25	.31
Browsing	8.59	1.92	1.18
Burton	2.47	.35	.27
Business/Finance	6.37	.72	.29
Childrens	2.34	.13	.59
Film	1.86	.03	.62
Fine Arts	4.76	.43	.51
General Information	6.94	1.00	.60
History/Travel	4.91	.47	.31
Language/Literature	5.84	.72	.15
Maps	.86	.03	.09
Meeting Room	.09	.21	.07
Music/Performing Arts	4.68	.37	.33
Philosophy, Religion/ Education	5.82	.76	.41
Pictures	.62	.03	.05
Rare Books	.45	.01	.45
Records	2.00	.17	.19
Schools	.41	.05	.07
Sociology/Economics	9.08	1.41	.57
Technology/Science	8.51	1.73	.55
Young Adult	.66	.09	.11
All Departments	80.05	11.76	8.18

CHART 11

MATERIALS REQUESTED FROM LIBRARY STACKS - PERCENTAGES BY DEPARTMENT AND COUNTY

	Macomb	Oakland	St. Clair	Washtenaw	Wayne	Detroit	Outside
Browsing	-	.12	-	-	.43	.03	-
Burton	4.81	8.73	-	77.04	11.39	5.24	41.49
Business/ Finance	3.31	1.94	-	-	2.59	1.42	-
Children's	-	.12	-	-	.14	-	-
Fine Arts	9.93	6.18	33.33	1.63	4.76	5.60	6.12
General Information	1.20	4.73	-	-	5.19	5.12	2.72
History/ Travel	9.63	8.73	16.66	-	12.26	8.42	12.24
Language/ Literature	22.28	16.26	16.66	-	12.26	22.16	5.44
Music/ Performing Arts	8.43	7.28	-	-	5.48	4.30	3.40
Philosophy, Religion/ Education	8.13	13.47	33.33	8.19	15.00	16.91	4.08
Sociology/ Economics	23.19	21.84		13.11	20.49	21.37	14.96
Technology/ Science	8.73	10.31			9.52	8.85	8.16

CHART 12

MATERIALS BORROWED BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION WITHIN COUNTY

	Total Charges	Percentage of County Charges
Oakland County		
Avon Township	4	.15
Berkley	74	2.89
Beverly Hills	26	1.01
Bingham Farms	3	.11
Birmingham	377	14.73
Bloomfield Hills	79	3.08
Bloomfield Township	14	.54
Clawson	11	.43
Commerce Township	15	.58
Farmington	140	5.47
Farmington Township	3	.11
Ferndale	91	3.55
Franklin	68	2.65
Hazel Park	26	1.01
Highland Township	4	.15
Huntington Woods	94	3.67
Lathrup Village	43	1.68
Lyon Township	4	.15
Madison Heights	32	1.25
Milford	19	.74
Northville	4	.15
Oak Park	349	13.64
Orchard Lake	13	.50
Oxford	2	.07
Pleasant Ridge	43	1.68
Pontiac	70	2.73
Rochester	40	1.56
Royal Oak	349	13.64
Royal Oak Township	2	.07
Southfield	371	14.50
Troy	102	3.98
Walled Lake	11	.43
Waterford Township	8	.31
West Bloomfield Township	27	1.05
White Lake Township	15	.58
Wolverine Lake	25	.97
	2,558	100.00%

CHART 12.--Continued

	Total Charges	Percentage of County Charges
St. Clair County		
Burtchville Township	1	2.12
Columbus Township	3	6.38
Ira Township	13	17.65
Lynn Township	2	4.25
Marysville	3	6.38
New Baltimore	8	17.02
Port Huron	15	31.91
St. Clair Township	2	4.25
	47	

CHART 13

PERCENTAGE OF TELEPHONE REFERENCE CALLS BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION WITHIN OAKLAND COUNTY

	Percent
Avon Township	.17
Berkley	1.37
Beverly Hills	.17
Birmingham	11.87
Bloomfield Hills	3.44
Bloomfield Township	1.72
Clawson	1.54
Commerce Township	.34
Farmington	6.71
Farmington Township	.34
Ferndale	5.50
Franklin	.34
Hazel Park	4.30
Highland Township	.34
Huntington Woods	2.58
Lathrup Village	2.58
Madison Heights	3.09
Milford	.34
Northville	.17
Novi	.17
Oak Park	10.84
Orchard Lake	.34
Pleasant Ridge	.86
Pontiac	2.58
Rochester	2.92
Royal Oak	11.35
Royal Oak Township	.17
Southfield	19.96
Troy	3.95
Walled Lake	.17
Waterford Township	.86
West Bloomfield Township	.34

CHART 14

MATERIALS REQUESTED FROM LIBRARY STACKS, BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION WITHIN COUNTY

Oakland County	Actual Requests	Percentage of Total Use
Avon Township	2	.24
Berkley	43	5.25
Beverly Hills	6	.73
Birmingham	80	9.77
Bloomfield Hills	35	4.27
Bloomfield Township	5	.61
Clawson	11	1.34
Commerce Township	5	.61
Farmington	52	6.35
Farmington Township	4	.48
Ferndale	40	4.88
Franklin	16	1.95
Hazel Park	12	1.46
Huntington Woods	56	6.84
Lathrup	10	1.22
Madison Heights	10	1.22
Milford	3	.36
Northville	8	.97
Oakland Township	4	.48
Oak Park	67	8.19
Orchard Lake	1	.12
Oxford	7	.85
Oxford Township	3	.36
Pleasant Ridge	8	.97
Pontiac	16	1.95
Pontiac Township	3	.36
Rochester	5	.61
Royal Oak	109	13.32
Southfield	147	17.97
South Lyon	2	.24
Troy	22	2.68
Walled Lake	4	.48
Waterford Township	7	.85
West Bloomfield Township	15	1.83

CHART 15

MATERIALS BORROWED BY COUNTY

County	Number of Items	Percentage of Total
Detroit	19,013	75.39
Macomb	1,129	4.47
Monroe	11	.04
Oakland	2,558	10.14
St. Clair	47	.18
Washtenaw	39	.15
Wayne	2,306	9.14
Outside	116	.45
Total	25,219	

CHART 16

REFERENCE REQUESTS IN PERSON BY COUNTY

	Number	Percentages
Detroit City	920	62.20
Macomb	77	5.20
Oakland	234	15.82
Monroe	-	
St. Clair	3	.20
Washtenaw	6	.40
Wayne	200	13.52
Outside	39	2.63
TOTAL	1,479	

CHART 17

TELEPHONE REFERENCE QUESTIONS BY COUNTY

County	Total	October Survey	%	February Survey	%
Detroit	3,731	1,699	69.34	2,032	73.35
Macomb	238	111	4.53	127	4.58
Monroe	5	4	.16	1	.03
Oakland	590	305	12.44	285	10.28
St. Clair	3	1	.04	2	.07
Washtenaw	10	5	.20	5	.18
Wayne	563	267	10.89	296	10.68
Outside	45	26	1.06	19	.68
Blank	35	32	1.30	3	.10
	5,220	2,450		2.770	

Combined Surveys

		%
Detroit	3,731	71.47
Non-resident	1,489	28.52

CHART 18

REGISTRATION BY COUNTY

	Number	Per Cent
Detroit	39,015	58.782
Macomb	5,124	7.72
Monroe	47	.07
Oakland	11,503	17.73
St. Clair	118	.17
Washtenaw	178	.26
Wayne	10,161	15.30
Outside	226	.34
	66,372	
Detroit	39,015	58.782
Non-resident	27,357	41.218

CHART 19

MATERIALS REQUESTED FROM LIBRARY STACKS BY COUNTY

	Number of Items	Percentage of Total
Detroit	3,298	60.51
Macomb	330	6.05
Oakland	818	15.00
St. Clair	6	.11
Washtenaw	61	1.11
Wayne	790	14.49
Outside	147	2.69

CHART 20

PERIODICAL REQUESTS BY COUNTY

Detroit		Non-Resident	
Actual No. of Requests	Percentage of Total Use	Actual No. of Requests	Percentage of Total Use
2,335	60.87	1,501	39.12

	Actual Number of Requests	Percentage of Non-Resident Use
Macomb	234	15.58
Monroe	1	.06
Oakland	580	38.64
St. Clair	21	1.39
Washtenaw	30	1.99
Wayne	562	37.44
Outside	73	4.86

CHART 21

SCHOOL CHARGES BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OF SCHOOL
(October Only)

County	City or Township	Charges	Percentage of Total
Macomb	St. Clair Shores	72	
	Warren	61	
Total		133	5.7
Oakland	Berkley	82	
	Birmingham	40	
	Ferndale	12	
	Hazel Park	9	
	Southfield	27	
Total		195	8.4
Wayne	Detroit	1,846	80.0
	Highland Park	31	
	Hamtramck	64	
	Melvindale	35	5.6
Total		1,976	

CHART 22

FILMS BORROWED FOR SHOWING IN OAKLAND COUNTY

	Number	Percentage of Total
Detroit	360	68.00
Macomb	41	7.83
Oakland	63	12.04
Washtenaw	1	.19
Wayne	56	10.70
Outside	2	.38
Total	523	

CHART 23

PERCENTAGE OF USE OF COPYING MACHINE BY COUNTY

Detroit	63.52
Macomb	6.92
Monroe	.03
Oakland	15.43
St. Clair	.11
Washtenaw	.44
Outside	1.84
Wayne	11.60
Detroit	63.52
Non-Resident	36.40

CHAPTER IV

DEMOGRAPHIC PROJECTIONS WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR LIBRARY SERVICE

Profile 68; A Statistical Profile of Oakland County, Michigan and Seven County Detroit Region, compiled and edited by Robert E. Chisholm, tabulates a wealth of data suggesting the present and future library needs of the people in Oakland County.

The most striking conclusion is that Oakland County is rapidly growing, largely through the influx of people and the multiplication of families. Oakland County population doubled between 1940 and 1960 and is expected to double again by 1990 to a total of about 1.6 million people. By 1990 it is estimated that the population of Oakland County will exceed that of Detroit and that the concentration of population will be in Farmington, Waterford, and Bloomfield Townships and in the City of Southfield. Of immediate concern for public libraries which are receiving state and federal aid on the basis of the 1960 census of 690,603 persons in Oakland County is the projection of the Detroit Metropolitan Area Regional Planning Commission that Oakland County's population in the 1970 census will prove to be about 900,000 persons.

Underscoring the projections about population growth is the data about Lebensraum in the county:

In 1968, 28% of the Oakland County's 900 square miles was devoted to urban use, 68% was agricultural or vacant land, the remaining 4% is ponds, lakes and streams. Between 1960 and the first eight months of 1967, 12,000 acres were platted. By 1966, Oakland County accounted for 38% of the total authorized dwelling units in the Detroit Metropolitan Statistical Area. Since 1960, the major growth communities in Oakland County as measured by new residential units have been the City of Southfield, Farmington and Bloomfield Townships. It has been estimated that by 1990 urban development will occupy 54% of the County's land, in contrast to the 28% so used in 1968.

Between 1953 and 1966, business establishments in Oakland County grew from 6,131 to 11,065. Manufacturing establishments grew from 812 employing 59,100 to 1,354 employing 89,472. Retail trade establishments in Oakland County grew from 2,318, with a payroll of 17,379 persons to 3 153 with a payroll of 40,023. Finance, insurance and real estate establishments grew from a total of 279 units employing 2,205 persons to 727 units employing 6,052 persons. Service establishments (hotels, automotive and miscellaneous repair, motion pictures, amusements and recreation services, medical, health, legal, educational services, etc.) grew from 1,364 units employing 6,847 persons to 3,194 units employing 26,320 persons.

In 1960, 329,566 persons, or 47.7% of Oakland County's population, were under 24 years of age. By 1970 this number is expected to rise to 471,592 or 50.6%. If trends continue as expected until 1990, the percentage of this group in the population will remain about stable, but their actual number will rise to about 781,561--more than double the young people who were in the County in 1960. This is the group of people who are in school and traditionally are the heaviest users of libraries.

The County has 13 colleges, universities and institutes with a combined enrollment of approximately 15,000 students. In 1966 it had a total of 4,530 public elementary classrooms and 3,534 high school classrooms.

In 1960, 37.6% of the 18 and 19 year olds in Oakland County were enrolled in school, 13.4% of the persons 20 and 21 years old, 8.1% of those 22 to 24 years old. In 1960, there was a total school enrollment of 190,427 persons in Oakland County between the ages of 5 and 34. In 1967, a total of 357,309 persons were enrolled in the public elementary and secondary schools of the County.

In 1960, Oakland County adults over 25 years old had completed a median of 12.1 years of school. 25.7% of the men and 18.5% of the women had completed some post-high school education. By 1970, it is projected that Oakland County will have the highest median of school years completed in Michigan. Since level of education has a direct relation

to library use, this statistic again has great implication for future planning.

Within the seven county Detroit metropolitan area, Oakland County households have the highest effective buying income. About 44% of Oakland County families earned more than $10,000 in 1966.

Of the 226,891 employed adults in Oakland County in 1960, 133,480 work in Oakland County, 58,382 work in the City of Detroit (and would thus be eligible to a free card in the Detroit Public Library).

In 1967, Oakland County's equalized valuation was 10% of the State's total, over 3 billion dollars. County government's revenue in 1966 reached 30 million dollars, a 50% increase over 1960. 45% of the County's expenditures was devoted to health, welfare and medical assistance programs.

One can generalize from all this demographic data that Oakland County is a rapidly expanding, highly educated, highly affluent community, with a large concentration of students, professional people, business and industry, and that the need for quality library service can be expected to grow.

CHAPTER V

OAKLAND COUNTY LIBRARY SERVICE TODAY

The following generalizations on present library service in Oakland County are derived from the latest statistical data supplied by public and college and university libraries to the Michigan State Library, and from data supplied by the Oakland County Intermediate School District. It is also based on a questionnaire circulated to all public libraries in the county and returned by all but one of the 28 libraries and on interviews with the library and education leaders in the county. (See Introductory Chapter)

To assess the adequacy of library service of various types, national minimum standards, endorsed by the American Library Association for public, school, college and community college libraries were used as yardsticks.

Findings

1. Public library service in Oakland County is uneven--ranging all the way from fine local library service in Birmingham, providing 2.5 books per capita and expending $7.10 per capita to virtually no library service or very marginal library service in Pleasant Ridge, Royal Oak and Lathrup Townships and in the northern tier of townships.

2. Per capita support for the operation of public libraries in Oakland County ranges from $9.37 in Bloomfield Township to 53¢ in Walled Lake. (See Chart I) The median is $1.98.

3. Millage expenditure for public libraries ranges from 2.937 mills in Brandon (probably skewed by a construction project) to .362 mill in Waterford. Most of the communities without public libraries are expending for their contracts with neighboring libraries, less on .3 mill. (See Chart 1)

4. No independent local public library in Oakland County has sufficient support base to offer its public a full range of services. (According to minimum national standards, a library system should serve and be supported by at least 150,000 people.)

5. Of the 28 public libraries in Oakland County, 19, or 68% are now affiliated with the Wayne County Federated Library System, and one with the Washtenaw County Library. However, these public libraries serve only 46% of the people in Oakland County. Of the 19 Wayne County affiliates, one third serve communities of less than 10,000 population, 78% communities of less than 25,000. (See Chart 2)

6. The essential service offered to Oakland County affiliates of Wayne County Library is the centralized acquisition, cataloging and processing of books. Access to the State Library hot line is also perceived as an important service.

7. Most larger, well established libraries in Oakland County do not belong to Wayne County Federated Libraries. Their belief is that the acquisition-cataloging-processing service is geared to the needs of very small libraries, that the reference collections in the county library are no better than their own and that consultant services offered by the county library are not meaningful.

8. Applying ALA's 1962 standard of threshold adequacy to the book collections reported by Oakland County Public Libraries in 1966 indicates a book gap of over 500,000 volumes, which would require an expenditure of over $4 million to span. If one excluded from this estimate of threshold adequacy, the Oakland County affiliates of Wayne and Washtenaw County libraries, on the theory that these system members have access to headquarters collections, then the total book gap would be 171,627 volumes requiring approximately $1.35 million to span. How meaningful the popular collections located in Wayne and Ann Arbor are to Oakland County residents is hard to measure. (See Chart 3a)

9. Applying ALA's 1962 standard of threshold adequacy to the professional staffing patterns reported by Oakland County Public Libraries in 1966 indicates a need for 36 additional librarians. Less than one fourth of the public libraries in Oakland County meet these standards.

The fact that the 1962 Interim Standards have been superceded by the 1966 Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems

which are inapplicable to independent libraries in Oakland County, and the further consideration that the 1960 census figures are manifestly inaccurate tends to underscore the need for additional professional personnel in Oakland County public libraries. It must be stated, however, that the 20 system affiliates do have access to professional services, especially in acquisition and cataloging from the headquarters. (See Chart 3b)

10. Seventeen Oakland County public libraries issue non-resident cards at cost ranging from $1.00 in Orion to $10 in West Bloomfield. Average fee for non-resident use is $5.00. The largest number of non-resident cards is issued by Royal Oak Public Library (606). (See Chart 4)

11. Unit cost per circulation, according to the Racine, Wisconsin formula (total operating cost divided by total annual circulation) varies in Oakland County from 24¢ in Oxford to $1.71 in Bloomfield Township (skewed by the fact that this is a new developing library). Average cost per circulation is 54¢. (See Chart 5)

12. With one exception all of the public libraries in Oakland County expressed awareness of service demands which they could not meet locally. Needs most commonly given top priority were:

1) Interloan access to Detroit Public Library collections

1) Book examination center in Oakland County (This already exists for Wayne County affiliates, at the Southfield Library.)

2) Interloan from Oakland University Library

2) Central acquisition, cataloging, processing of books

3) In-person access and telephone reference from the Detroit Public Library

4) Oakland County Library card and delivery service between libraries

4) Access to the State Library hot-line. (See Chart 6)

13. School library service in Oakland County is as uneven as public library service. Communities with poor public library service tend also to have substandard or few school libraries.

Adequate school libraries are clustered in the populous, south-central school districts. (See Chart 7)

14. Expenditures for school libraries in 1966/67 ranged from $1.05 per pupil in Madison District to $10.02 in Bloomfield Hills. The average public school expenditure was $4.31. Average private school expenditure was $3.06. (See Chart 8)

15. Only 10 of the 28 school districts in Oakland County met the 1960 standard of 10 books per pupil or 6,000 volumes. Nine of the 47 private schools met this standard. New minimum standards scheduled now for publication by the American Association of School Libraries and the Audio-Visual Department of the National Education Association recommend 20 books per pupil, or 10,000 volumes.

16. Forty per cent of the school districts of Oakland County are without a school library/audio-visual supervisor. (See Chart 8)

17. Although 79% of the public schools in Oakland County have professionally staffed libraries, 66 schools (in 11 districts) are without librarians. (See Chart 8)

18. Only 15 per cent of Oakland County school districts own 300 filmstrips or more. The new standards recommend 500-1,000 titles, representing 1,500 prints or 3 per pupil, whichever is greater. (See Chart 9)

19. Only 8% of Oakland County schools have 200 or more tape and disc recordings. The new standards recommend 1,000-2,000 titles, representing 3,000 records or tapes, or 6 per pupil, whichever is larger. (See Chart 10)

20. In general, most Oakland County schools, in their statement of need required for an application for funds under Title II, Elementary and Secondary Education Act, emphasized the need for additional instructional materials, audio-visual as well as printed.

21. An extensive professional library in education for the use of all the teachers in Oakland County is being established at the headquarters of the Intermediate School District. This should be an important new resource for the whole community. The librarian for this center expressed interest in sharing

reference services and in access to the education collections at the Detroit Public Library and Wayne State University.

22. Campus libraries at Oakland University and the three campuses of the Oakland Community College are rapidly building, but not yet capable of meeting the needs of faculty and students. Meanwhile, student body in these institutions grows rapidly. Oakland University now has issued over 860 courtesy cards to people not University faculty or students, a significant number of them to community college students. (See Charts 11 and 12)

23. Wayne State University's Southfield Campus is rapidly expanding. Although a small collection is provided at the campus, and students are encouraged to use the general libraries at the Main Campus, these students are already placing new burdens on local public libraries and on the Oakland University Library.

24. Use by residents of Oakland County of the Detroit Main Library research collections during the period of open access amounted to 13.3 per cent of the total use of these facilities. These collections are not and should not be duplicated in Oakland County.

25. Libraries of all types--the Oakland University, the community colleges, the school and public libraries--indicate the need for regular interloan-delivery service from the Detroit Library, as well as in-person access.

26. Students and faculty of Oakland County Community College make heavy use of the Oakland University Library.

27. Oakland County Community College Libraries are open to the general public.

28. Oakland County residents are mobile. The coordination of all libraries, public, school, college, university, into a single network, open to all residents of the county, is essential if maximum use is to be made of existing resources.

29. Oakland County government is big government with important information needs in order to plan wisely and to keep abreast of federal and state legislation. Special library service is not now available to county, township and municipal officials.

30. Industry and business in Oakland County are rapidly expanding. Independent local public libraries in the County are not now geared to meet their growing information needs.

CHART 1

OAKLAND COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARIES - 1966/67

Library	Exp. Per Cap.	Millage	Circ. Per Cap.	Vol. Per Cap.
Avon	1.57	.519	3.2	1.0
Baldwin	7.10	.487	11.9	2.5
Berkley	2.70	1.384	5.6	1.5
Bloomfield	9.37	1.096	5.0	1.0
Brandon	10.56	2.937	3.8	1.0
Clawson	4.30	1.6	8.4	1.5
Farmington	1.41	.665	5.1	.8
Ferndale	3.61	1.229	4.4	1.8
Franklin	2.81	.683	6.7	3.5
Hazel Park	1.47	.754	2.7	1.1
Highland	1.46	.560	8.0	1.2
Holly	1.32	.553	2.8	1.6
Huntington Woods	7.69	1.874	8.3	2.0
Independence	1.39	.534	1.9	.6
Madison Hts.	2.32	1.176	2.5	.7
Milford	2.14	.611	3.9	.6
Novi	1.56	.562	2.7	.9
Oak Park	2.53	1.046	6.8	1.4
Orion	1.32	.729	2.5	.7
Oxford	1.00	1.131	4.4	1.7
Pontiac	2.15	.492	2.9	1.1
Royal Oak	3.11	1.212	6.3	1.3
South Lyon	1.98	1.099	7.0	2.4
Southfield	2.42		5.4	.83
Troy	1.34	.566	1.3	.5
Walled Lake	.53	.759	1.6	.2
Waterford	.90	.362	1.6	.3
West Bloomfield	1.98		7.4	1.5

CHART 2

OAKLAND PUBLIC LIBRARY AFFILIATIONS

Library	Wayne Cty. Affil.	Other Affil.	1966 Contract Expenditure
Bloomfield	x	Baldwin	45,492
Brandon	x		319
Clawson	x		7,874
Farmington	x		1,365
Hazel Park	x		1,113
Highland	x		491
*Holly	x		555
Huntington Woods	x		4,580
Independence	x		1,089
Madison Heights	x		2,144
Milford	x		1,470
Novi	x		-
Oak Park	x		-
Orion	x		1,184
Oxford	x		(New Affiliate)
Southfield	x		14,875
South Lyon		Washtenaw	632
Troy	x		2,873
Walled Lake	x		710
Waterford	x		9,422
West Bloomfield	x		8.744

*Now Disaffiliated

CHART 3 a

BOOK COLLECTIONS OF OAKLAND COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Library	Population Served	Vol. for Min. Stand.*	Actual Collection	Vol. Gap.	Cost @ $7.91/vol.** to fill gap
Franklin	2,262	10,000	7,858	2,142	$ 16,943
Brandon	3,513	10,000	3,293	6,707	29,528
South Lyon	4,633	10,000	11,030	no gap	-
Highland	5,596	11,192	6,469	4,723	37,359
Milford	5,871	11,742	9,509	2,233	17,663
Novi	6,454	12,908	6,249	6,659	52,673
Holly	6.945	13,890	11,184	2,706	21,404
Oxford	7,252	14,504	12,101	2,403	19,007
Huntington Wds.	8,746	17,492	17,869	no gap	-
Independence	10,890	21,780	6,420	15,360	121,498
Orion	11,844	23,688	8,054	15,634	123,665
Walled Lake	12,559	25,118	3,572	21,546	170,429
Clawson	14,795	29,590	23,477	6,113	48,354
W. Bloomfield	14,994	29,988	23,961	19,483	154,111
Troy	19,382	38,764	10,505	18,259	144,429
Bloomfield	22,530	45,060	21,867	23,193	183,457
Berkley	23,275	46,550	35,371	11,179	88,426
Avon	23,846	47,692	22,855	24,837	196,461
Hazel Park	25,631	51,262	28,942	22,320	176,551
Ferndale	31,347	62,694	56,826	5,868	46,416
Madison Hts.	33,343	66,686	24,804	41,882	331,287
Farmington	33,573	67,146	26,227	40,919	323,669
Southfield	35,057	70,114	29,271	40,843	323,068
Oak Park	36,632	73,264	50,370	22,894	181,091
Birmingham	36,930	73,860	92,278	no gap	-
Waterford	47,107	94,214	15,582	78,632	621,979
Royal Oak	80,612	145,918	103,902	42,016	332,346
Pontiac	96,089	169,134	108,575	60,559	479,022
Totals			778,391	539,110	$4,240,836

**Figure $7.91 from Bowker Annual, 1967.

*ALA's Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966, recommends a collection of at least 100,000 recent non-fiction titles in a headquarters collection. Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries, 1962, recommends a sliding scale with a minimum of 10,000 volumes and 2 volumes per capita. For purposes of this estimate of threshold adequacy, the Interim Standards have been used.

TABLE 3b

ADEQUACY OF PROFESSIONAL STAFF - OAKLAND COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARIES*

	Pop. Served	F.T.E. Prof.	Prof. Staff Standard	Staff Gap
Group A				
Franklin	2,262	0	1	1
Highland	5,596	0	1	1
Holly	6.945	1	1	0
Huntington Woods	8,746	2	1	0
Milford	5,871	1	1	0
Novi	6,454	0	1	1
Brandon	2,513	1	1	1
Oxford	7,252	0	1	1
South Lyon	4,633	0	1	1
Group B				
Bloomfield	22,530	6	2	0
Independence	10,890	1	2	1
Orion	11,844	1	2	1
Avon	23,846	1	2	1
Troy	19,382	0	2	2
Walled Lake	12,559	1	2	1
Berkley	23,275	4	2	0
Clawson	14,795	1	2	1
Group C				
Baldwin	36,930	8	4	0
Farmington	33,573	0	4	4
Ferndale	31,347	3	4	1
Hazel Park	25,631	0	4	4
Madison Hts.	33,343	2	4	2
Oak Park	36,632	6	4	0
Waterford	47,107	1	4	3
Southfield	35,057	5 1/2	4	0
Group D				
Pontiac	96,089	5	12	7
Royal Oak	80,612	8	10	2

*Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries, 1962 gives the following guidelines for threshold adequacy in public library staffing:

Population	Professional Staff
5,000-9,999 (Group A)	1
10,000-24,999 (Group B)	1 plus 1-2 Prof. Assts.
25,000-49,999 (Group C)	2 - 6 Professionals
50,000 and up (Group D)	6 plus 1 per 7,500 population over 50,000

CHART 4

OAKLAND COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARIES - NON-RESIDENT CARDS AND ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF NON-RESIDENT USE OF REFERENCE SERVICES

Library	Non-Resident Card Cost Per Year	Number of Non-Resident Cards	Percentage Non-Resident Use of Reference Services*
Avon	$ 5	158	-
Baldwin	contract	-	58.13
Berkley	5	47	10-15
Bloomfield	-	-	10
Clawson	5	325	5
Farmington	free to Wayne County affil.	283	
Ferndale	$5 (contract for Pleas. Ridge)		
Highland	3	18	1/3
Huntington	5	0	.5
Madison Hts.	5	3	1
Milford	5	1	
Oak Park	5		2
Orion	1	503	10
Oxford	3	"few"	-
Pontiac	7.50	250	20-30
Royal Oak	6	606	-
Troy	2	10	-
Walled Lake	5	-	
Waterford	3	35	
West Bloomfield	10	97	10
	$ 5 average	2,236 total	

*Many libraries found it impossible to estimate non-resident reference use.

CHART 5

OAKLAND COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARIES - UNIT COST PER CIRCULATION ACCORDING TO RACINE FORMULA*

Library	Expend.	4.44%	Total Operating Cost	Circulation	Unit Cost By Circulation
Avon	37,377	1,660	39,037	76,793	.51
Baldwin	258,587	12,591	27,117	441,103	.62
Berkley	58,995	2,619	61,614	130,112	.47
Bloomfield	186,501	8,280	19,478	113,769	1.71
Brandon	8,668	385	9,053	11,971	.76
Farmington	46,920	2,083	49,003	170,894	.28
Ferndale	113,184	5,024	118,208	138,052	.86
Franklin	6,352	282	6,634	12,905	.35
Hazel Park	37,585	1,669	39,224	68,892	.57
Highland	8,143	362	8,505	44,789	.19
Holly	9,144	406	9,550	19,230	.50
Huntington Wds.	44,725	1,986	46,711	72,423	.64
Independence	14,249	633	14,882	20,963	.71
Madison Heights	76,282	3,387	79,669	84,011	.95
Milford	12,557	558	13,115	22,040	.59
Novi	9,664	429	10,093	17,621	.56
Oak Park	91,832	4,077	95,909	250,178	.39
Orion	15,690	697	16,387	30,090	.55
Oxford	7,307	324	7,631	32,086	.24
Pontiac	204,469	9,078	213,547	275,248	.78
Royal Oak	250,718	11,132	261,850	511,014	.51
South Lyon	9,160	407	9,567	32,424	.29
Southfield	84,798	3,765	88,563	190,695	.46
Troy	23,123	1,027	24,150	25,441	.95
Walled Lake	6,646	295	6,941	19,650	.35
Waterford	36,149	1,605	37,754	77,385	.49
West Bloomfield	29,688	1,318	31,006	112,099	.28
				Average	.54

*The Racine, Wisconsin Public Library uses the following formula to assess cost of non-resident use: Total operating expenditure + 4.44% (Central City Services) divided by annual circulation.

CHART 6

SERVICES NEEDED BY LOCAL PUBLIC LIBRARIES

	Number of Libraries Wishing Service	Number of Libraries Giving This Top Priority
In-person borrowing from DPL	16	4
Interloan from DPL	14	6
Access to State Library Hot Line	14	3
Interloan from Oakland University Library	13	5
Delivery service between libraries of Oakland County	13	3
Telephone reference	13	4
Oakland County area-wide library card	12	3
In-person borrowing from Oakland University	12	2
Centralized cat. and prccessing	11	5
Book examination center in County	11	6
Interloan from Wayne County Lib.	10	2
Centralized acquisition of books	10	5
Delivery service between DPL	10	2
Educational Films	9	-
Foreign language books	8	1
Public information materials	8	-
In-service training	6	1
Consultant service	6	-
Special collections	5	1
In-person borrowing from Wayne County Library	5	-
Personnel recruiting	3	1
Cooperative purchase of supplies	3	-

CHART 7

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN OAKLAND COUNTY*

School District	High School	Junior High	Elem.	Total
Avondale	1	1	4	6
Berkley	1	2	8	11
Birmingham	2	3	17	22
Bloomfield Hills	1	2	8	11
Brandon	1		2	3
Clarenceville		1	4	5
Clarkston	1	1	5	7
Clawson	1	1	6	8
Farmington	2	3	16	21
Ferndale	1	1	10	12
Hazel Park	1	1	9	11
Holly	1	1	3	5
Huron Valley	1	2	6	9
Lake Orion	1	1	5	7
Lamphere	1	1	8	10
Madison	1	1	5	7
Novi	1		2	3
Oak Park	1	2	7	10
Oxford	1	1	5	7
Pontiac	2	6	28	36
Rochester	1	2	8	11
Royal Oak	2	4	18	24
Southfield	1	4	16	21
South Lyon	1	1	4	6
Troy	1	1	7	9
Walled Lake	1	2	7	10
Waterford	2	2	27	31
West Bloomfield	1	1	3	5
	32	48	248	328

*Oakland County School Directory, 1965/66.

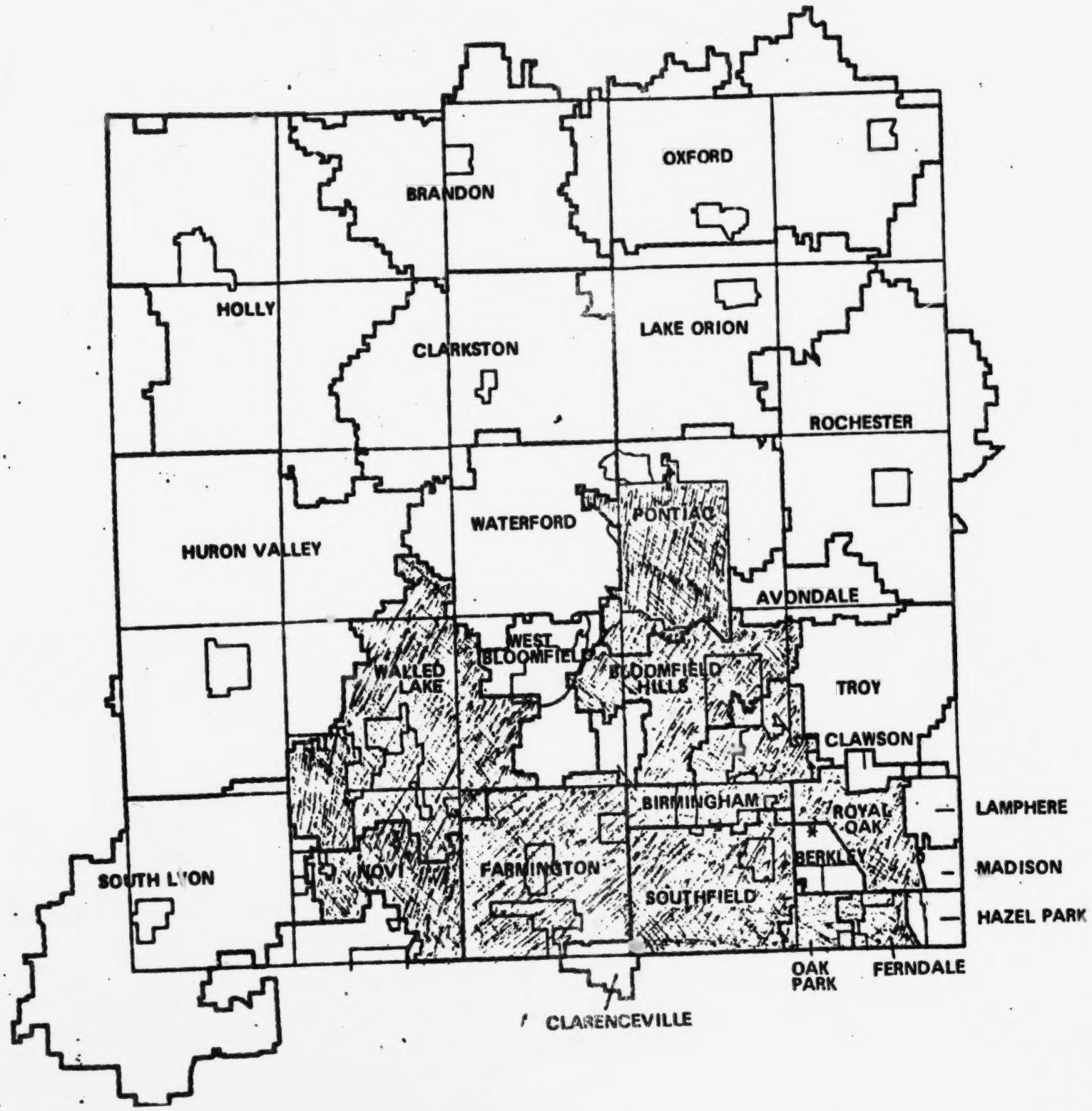
CHART 8

SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN OAKLAND COUNTY

District	Enrollment 9/67	Library Expenditures Per Pupil 1966/1967	District Media Supervisor	Percentage of Schools with Organized Libraries	Percentage of Schools with Professional Librarian
Avondale	3,805	$ 4.93	Yes	100	83
Berkley	8,845	-	-	-	-
Birmingham	17,723	5.33	Yes	100	100
Bloomfield Hills	8,766	10.02	Yes	100	100
Brandon	1,598	2.75	No	100	100
Clarenceville	3,946	4.26	No	100	83
Clarkston	5,805	3.00	No	14	100
Clawson	4,896	2.48	No	25	37
Farmington	15,264	3.85	Yes	96	87
Ferndale	8,509	5.86	Yes	100	100
Hazel Park	8,060	1.97	Yes	100	100
Holly	3,128	3.88	Yes	100	100
Huron Valley	6,201	5.22	Yes	100	100
Lake Orion	4,831	2.59	No	28	14
Lamphere	5,611	5.73	Yes	100	100
South Lyon	2,773	3.15	No	33	50
Madison	4,942	1.05	No	85	43
Novi	1,324	5.60	No	100	67
Oak Park	6,508	9.03	Yes	100	100
Oxford	2,534	7.87	No	14	57
Pontiac	24,055	3.98	Yes	97	89
Rochester	7,488	4.04	No	100	92
Royal Oak	20,200	2.91	Yes	100	100
Southfield	15,473	3.04	Yes	100	100
Troy	5,039	4.42	Yes	90	91
Walled Lake	9,695	3.10	Yes	57	71
Waterford	17,660	5.42	Yes	14	100
West Bloomfield	3,560	9.79	Yes	100	100
Totals	228,245				
Averages		4.31	60%	79%	84%

MAP 1

OAKLAND COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS
BOOK STANDARDS AND EXISTING SERVICE



*no statistics for Berkley

Shaded areas - districts where some schools maintain 1960 book standards of 10 or more books per pupil. (1968 standards are double.)

CHART 9

NUMBER OF FILMSTRIPS AVAILABLE IN OAKLAND COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS

District	199 or less	200-249	250-299	300+
Avondale	5			1
Birmingham	10	6	3	5
Bloomfield	2		2	10
Brandon	2	1		
Clarenceville	2	2	2	
Clarkston	6	1		
Clawson	7	1		
Farmington	6	6		10
Ferndale	9	2		1
Hazel Park	10	1	1	
Holly	4	1		
Huron Valley	7	2		1
Lake Orion	5	1		
Lamphere	10			
South Lyon	2		1	2
Madison	4	1		2
Novi	3			
Oak Park	10			
Oxford	5	1	1	
Pontiac	14	6	2	13
Rochester	11	1		
Royal Oak	17	4	2	1
Southfield	14	4	1	2
Troy	10	1		
Walled Lake	6	3	1	
Waterford	32			1
West Bloomfield	5			1
Percentage of Schools in County	67%	13%	16.5%	15%

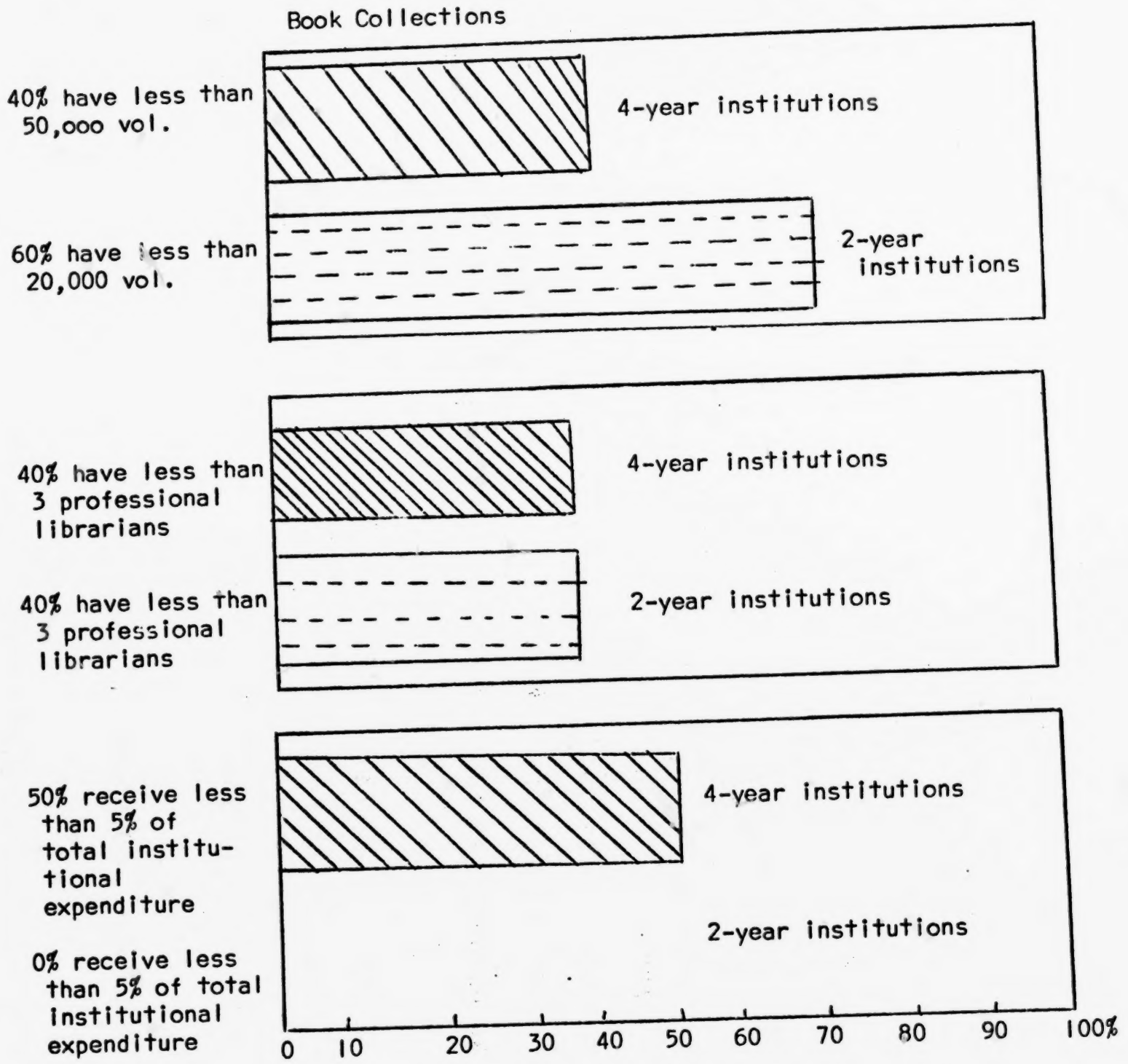
CHART 10

NUMBER OF RECORDINGS, TAPE &/OR DISC, AVAILABLE
IN OAKLAND COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT

District	Less than 100	100-149	150-199	200+
Avondale	6			
Birmingham	3	10	7	4
Bloomfield	6	4	2	2
Brandon	2	1		
Clarenceville	5	1		
Clarkston	7			
Clawson	8			
Farmington	13	4	4	2
Ferndale	8	2		2
Hazel Park	11	1		
Holly	4			
Huron Valley	8	2		
Lake Orion	6			
Lamphere	9	1		
South Lyon	5			
Madison	6			1
Novi	2	1		
Oak Park	10			
Oxford	7			
Pontiac	25	5	3	2
Rochester	11			1
Royal Oak	14	2	2	6
Southfield	17	2		4
Troy	10	1		
Walled Lake	7	1		1
Waterford	33	1	1	1
West Bloomfield	6	-	-	-
Percentage of Schools in County	75%	12%	6%	8%

CHART 11

OAKLAND COUNTY COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES;
Existing Library Service and Minimum Standards
Endorsed by the American Library Association



Four-year institutions: Cranbrook, Duns Scotus, Lawrence Institute. St. Marys, Oakland University

Two-year institutions: DeLima, Michigan Christian, Oakland Community College with three campuses.

CHART 12

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY STATISTICS*

COLLEGE	Enrollment	Number of Volumes	Number of Professional Lib.	F.T.E. Total	Expenditure/ Student	Total Expenditures	Per Cent Expenditure For Lib.
Cranbrook	122	14,307	1	2	.94	11,495	-
De Lima	98	11,731	1	8	1.71	27,788	25
Duns Scotus	66	37,065	1	1		11,318	4
Lawrence	No effort	22,565	6	9		47,935	3
Michigan Christian College	229	10,130	1	1			
St. Marys	130	59,805	3	3	.77	10,000	6
Oakland University	3,896	85,755	12	47	137.91	481,043	5
Oakland County Community College	5,455	60,000**	11	23	187.07	448,789	9
						Average =	8.6

*Statistics of 1966 supplied to the Michigan State Library
**Three-campus total

CHAPTER VI

OPTIONS OPEN TO OAKLAND COUNTY

Option #1

Oakland County government can continue to do nothing about library development in the County beyond administering penal fines for communities without libraries, under PA 59, or the County can take a leadership role in equalizing, coordinating and improving library service for all the residents of the County.

All the findings in the previous chapter indicate a need for County coordination and leadership. If the County elects to do something, its legal options would be to establish, by vote of the Board of Supervisors, a County library under PA 138.

This library could serve, directly or by contract, the 76,681 persons in the County now living in areas without local public libraries and could offer leadership and services to the existing public libraries, or to the libraries of all types in the County.

Although it would be legally possible for all or some of the existing public libraries of the County to become branches of the Oakland County Library, thus ceasing to exist as

independent legal entities, it seems unlikely that this would occur.

If Oakland County Library wished to qualify for state aid under PA 286, it would need to expend an amount equal to at least .3 mill on the state equalized valuation of the areas in the County without public libraries. This, including penal fines, would amount on most recent figures to $88,243.86. Penal fines in 1967/68 in Oakland County came to 28¢ per capita. Based upon the 1960 population of the areas in the county currently without public libraries, a county library could expect state aid of .5¢ per capita or $3,814, and a salary reimbursement for a qualified county librarian of $4,800.

Option #2

In addition to the above, the county library could then affiliate with all the existing public libraries in the county to form a public library system under PA 286. To accomplish this, all of the member libraries would need to agree on a plan of service and one of the libraries in the county would need to be designated as system headquarters, at least temporarily. Once the system had been approved by the State Board of Education, it could qualify for an annual state aid grant of 30¢ per capita (actually state aid appropriations in 1967/68 permitted system grants of only 10¢ per capita). If all the libraries in the county chose to join the Oakland County system, and if state aid were appropriated to its

authorized level, according to the 1960 census, this could mean a state aid grant to the Oakland County Library System of $207,174. In addition, each member library would be required, under PA 286, to make a contribution to the system of 10¢ per capita.

The existing public libraries in the county could, under the law, choose to affiliate or not to affiliate with the county library. All of the public library administrators interviewed indicated that they would favor the establishment of a county library and that they would join it if it offered meaningful services.

Option #3

After establishing a county library, its Board could, rather than establish a library per se, contract for services with the Wayne County Federated Library System and become a part of the Wayne County System.

The willingness of Wayne County Library and its director to enter into such an agreement seems indicated by Mr. Kaiser's report of 1967 to the Oakland County Library Board. The libraries in the county who are affiliated with Wayne County are, on the whole, satisfied with the services they receive. Most, if not all of them, are dependent upon Wayne County's book selection - acquisition - cataloging - processing services. In fact, until an Oakland County Library could offer these services, it would be necessary either for the county library to negotiate a contract for continuing this service or for the

individual local libraries to negotiate such contracts.

The disadvantage of Oakland County Library or the Oakland County Library System becoming, in effect, an affiliate of Wayne County Library, is that Wayne County's services are, on the whole, not meaningful to many of the larger libraries of Oakland County.

If the Oakland County Library wished to serve all the public libraries of the county, as well as the school and college libraries and business, industry and government in Oakland County, there is real question whether Wayne County Library would be able to provide services of this scope.

There also seems to be a substantial, if subjective, sentiment against turning to Wayne County for government services of all kinds, on the part of Oakland County officials.

Option #4

An Oakland County library could concern itself only with the public library service of the county, or it could undertake a new pattern of coordination of all types of libraries. The traditional pattern of library systems in Michigan has included only service to public libraries although county libraries frequently offer some service to school libraries.

Concentration on public library coordination and improvement (in itself a large undertaking in Oakland County) has the virtue of a traditional, established pattern, and administrative simplicity. A county library which undertook to include all library service in the county into a single network would be

breaking new ground. However, there is already a certain practice of coordination on the county. Oakland University Library has issued over 860 courtesy cards, mostly to high school and community college students. Oakland Community College feels a responsibility to the whole community and opens its facilities freely. High school students of Oakland County are heavy users not only of their local public libraries, but also of the Oakland University and the Detroit Public Libraries. All this indicates an alert, intelligent, mobile population accustomed to seeking their library services where they may be found. In the face of rising demands for library service (as indicated by all demographic projections on Oakland County) and soaring library costs, it is an exciting idea to think of a strong and innovative county library service coordinating and improving library service to all kinds and in all types of libraries and making maximum use of all resources, both within and outside the county.

One of the complications of such a coordinated county library would be that its support should reasonably be shared by the intermediate or local school districts, the community college district, and possibly by the state university.

Option #5

After establishing a county library, serving either the whole range of libraries in the county or the public libraries only, its Board could, rather than establish a library per se, and rather than affiliating with Wayne County, appoint a strong

county librarian, housed in the county office buildings or in the local public library designated as headquarters, whose first functions would be to:

(a) Negotiate with the Detroit Public Library for interloan and in-person access to its collections for all the libraries and citizens of Oakland County. The need for this service is almost universally perceived by all types of libraries in the county. This procedure could involve establishing an Oakland County access office at the Detroit Main Library, i.e., a reference librarian and supporting clerical staff (Oakland County employees) with telephone and copying equipment, whose function it would be to facilitate interloan access to the Detroit Library collections. It would also be desirable to acquire a delivery truck and driver.

(b) Negotiate with the libraries of Oakland County for an Oakland County Library card opening all library resources in the county to everyone. This would involve some system of county reimbursement to the strong public libraries for non-resident use, and some assurance that communities in the county not presently providing library service do not impose upon their neighbors.

Reimbursement might be made on the basis of the average unit cost of circulation (total operating cost divided by total circulation) as has been used in Racine, Wisconsin. This amounts in Oakland County to about 54¢ per circulation.

Provision that all townships in the county do their share in providing local library service might be made by stipulating that the Oakland County Library card be issued only by existing libraries, supported at least by the equivalent of .3 mill, and that townships without local libraries be required to contract for service with the County Library, or their neighboring libraries, at least at the level of .3 mill. The need for open access for everyone in the county to all libraries in the county is almost universally perceived.

(c) Arrange for telephone tie-in with the State Library hot-line for all libraries in Oakland County.

(d) Offer leadership to townships without libraries (especially in the northern suburbanizing area, and Royal Oak Township) in developing a rational plan for library establishment and improvement.

(e) Identify the needs of government, business and industry for special information services, and develop a plan for meeting these needs.

(f) Offer in-service training opportunities to upgrade the librarians of the county and to keep them in contact with the new ideas in the library profession. A fringe benefit of this program would be the establishment of fruitful ties between all the libraries of various types in the county.

Option #6

Once a county library system was established, in addition to the above, it could establish a library service center,

offering book examination, acquisition, cataloging, processing as well as other services to all public libraries of the county or to all publicly-supported libraries, including public, school, community college libraries. Such services might also be extended to the private school and college libraries of the county, by contract. If all the libraries in the county were included in the service center, it would have sufficient base to warrant highly sophisticated equipment, and could result in important fringe benefits and savings in the coordination of collections throughout the county. A service center might also begin to acquire a collection of lesser used journals and books and might serve as a last-copy storage library for all the libraries in the county.

Such a service center requires very careful planning and should not be undertaken without it.

Option #7

In addition to the above, an Oakland County Library could establish a regional reference center open for in-person use to all residents of the county. Collections in this center might be somewhere between the depth of the Detroit Library collections and the resources of the local libraries of the county. It could be argued that Oakland County, with its affluent and well-educated residents and its large number of students and professional people, should have such a facility.

Option #8

Once a county library has been established, the concept could be adopted, as it has in Wayne County, that all or almost all public library service is the responsibility of the local communities, and that central services of the county library should be defrayed entirely, or almost entirely, from local contributions and state and federal grants.

Building an integrated library system on such a concept tends to limit the central services of the system to the least common denominator of the most poorly supported local library, and to base the system not so much on improving library service to everyone, as on offering only such services as car be done cheaper en mass. The American Library Association's national study of public library systems, released in June, 1968, underscores the danger inherant in this concept.

It could be argued that most cities, villages and townships in Oakland County with somewhat limited tax resources are faced with pressing demands for a multiplicity of vital services from their rapidly expanding populations. It could be argued that substantial improvement of and equalization of library resources in Oakland County must come via new money from higher levels of government--county, as well as state and federal.

Option #9

Once a county library was established, the county could appropriate sufficient funds to offer libraries services

meaningful to them, but require public libraries wishing to affiliate with the county library to make a contribution of at least 10¢ per capita, as required under PA 286, and school and community college and other libraries to contribute also to the county library on some mutually agreeable use formula.

Such a requirement, if enough member libraries joined the system, might have the advantage of getting the county library system on a sound financial basis of shared responsibility. It would take cognizance of the other tax sources in addition to the county--i.e., local municipal, school district and community college district.

Its disadvantage is that it might get the county library off to a very slow start. There might be a strong tendency on the part of many communities to "wait and see." Since state aid, and frequently federal aid, is available to a system on the basis of its total population of all member public libraries, a slow start, with only a few public libraries as members, would immediately limit the state aid available to the Oakland County Library.

Option #10

Once a county library was established, for the first five years of its life the county could appropriate an amount equal to 10¢ per capita to each public library wishing to join the system. Under PA 286, the libraries would then be required to return the grant to the county library as its membership contribution.

This system would have the advantage of allowing the Oakland County system to qualify immediately for maximum state and federal aid and to give the county library a grace period to prove itself before requiring contributions from its members.

The danger is, of course, that grace periods have a way of extending into eternity.

CHAPTER VII

RECOMMENDATIONS

The weight of the foregoing evidence suggests the following recommendations:

1. Establish an Oakland County Library under PA 138 and appoint a County Library Board.

2. Appoint a County librarian of superior professional competence and imagination.

3. As a first step, negotiate for interloan-telephone and in-person access to the Detroit Main Library.

4. Negotiate with existing public libraries for an Oakland County library card.

5. Procure a delivery truck and driver and set up a schedule including the Detroit Main Library, the public libraries, the community college, the intermediate school district and Oakland University.

6. Establish an Oakland County Library System, affiliating all the public libraries in the County, develop a plan of service (recommendations 3, 4 and 5) and designate one of the public libraries of the County as temporary headquarters.

7. Initiate the following studies as a guide for future library development in the County. (It may be possible to

qualify for planning money under Section 701 of the Housing and Urban Development Act.)

a) A feasibility study for establishing an Oakland County Service Center providing book examination, ordering, cataloging, and processing as well as other services for all libraries of every type in the County.

b) A feasibility study for establishing a regional reference center open to all residents of the County.

c) A study of the information needs of county, school district and local government, leading to a plan of action.

d) A study of the information needs of business and industry in the County, leading to a plan of action.

8. Negotiate with Wayne County Library to continue to offer book examination-ordering-processing-cataloging services for those libraries in Oakland County who want the service, until such time as the study recommended in 7a can furnish guidelines for Oakland County development. Costs of these services should be met by the local libraries.

APPENDIX

At the invitation of the Oakland County Library Board, Wayne State University is conducting a study on the library needs of Oakland County residents which may require solution on a county-wide, rather than local basis, and on the role which county government should play in the development of library services in Oakland County. We need your ideas and would appreciate it very much if you would complete the following questionnaire and return it by August 27, 1968 to

Genevieve Casey, Associate Professor, Library Science
Office of Urban Library Research
5229 Cass
Detroit, Michigan 48202

Name of Library

Address

Telephone Number

Director

Chairman of Library Board

Population Served (1960 census)

Population Served (most recent estimate)

Income 1967/68

Total

Millage Rate

Per Capita

Penal Fines

State Aid

School District

City

Federal Aid

Other (Please Identify)

Contracts to Provide Service to Other Libraries or Communities (Please Describe)

_____
System Affiliation (Name Library System)

Services Received from Other Libraries in 1967/8

Service	Library Offering Service	Frequency	Cost
Book Selection & Examination			
Book Ordering			
Cataloging			
Processing			
Interloan			
Reference (Telephone)			
In-Person Access			
Films			
Special Collections			
Consultant Services-Personnel			
Children's Service			
Adult Services			
Young Peoples Service			
Public Relations			
Budgeting & Finance			
Building & Equipment			
General Administration			
Other (Specify)			
Total Cost of services			

Non-Resident Use _____ _____
Cost of Non-Resident Card Number, Non-Resident Cards

_____
Estimated Percentage of Non-Resident Use of Reference Facilities

Services you would like to receive from outside your own library (Please number in terms of priority, i.e. #1, first priority, #2, second priority, #3, third priority.)

☐ Access to the State Library Hot Line

☐ Book Examination Center in Oakland County

☐ Centralized Acquisition of Books

☐ Centralized Processing & Cataloging

☐ Cooperative Purchase of Supplies

☐ Consultant Services (Specify)

☐ Delivery Service Between Detroit Public Library

☐ Delivery Service Between Libraries of Oakland County

☐ Educational Films

☐ Foreign Language Books

☐ In-Person Borrowing Privileges from the Detroit Public Library

☐ In-Person Borrowing Privileges from Oakland University Library

☐ In-Person Borrowing Privileges from Wayne County Library

☐ In-Service Training

☐ Interloan Privileges from the Detroit Public Library

☐ Interloan Privileges from Oakland University Library

☐ Interloan Privileges from Wayne County Library

☐ Oakland County Area-wide Library Card

☐ Personnel Recruiting

☐ Public Information Materials

☐ Special Collections

☐ Telephone Reference

☐ Other (Specify)